

# STATE OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION LANSING

RICK SNYDER GOVERNOR BRIAN J. WHISTON STATE SUPERINTENDENT

## **MEMORANDUM**

**DATE:** February 26, 2016

**TO:** State Board of Education

FROM: Martin Ackley, Office of Public and Governmental Affairs

**SUBJECT:** State and Federal Legislative Update

#### **MICHIGAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

On February 17, **HB 4388 SINKING FUNDS (McCready)** was referred to second reading in the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-3. The bill expands school district's permissible use of sinking funds to include school security improvements and technology.

On February 23, **HB 4493 EDUCATION (Kesto)** was reported from the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-1 and referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill provides for genocide education.

On February 18, **HB 4791 SOCIAL MEDIA POLICIES (Zemke)** was referred to second reading in the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-2. The bill requires school districts to adopt and implement policies regulating social media interaction between students and employees.

On February 17, **HB 5156 EDUCATION (Lyons)** was referred to third reading in the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-5. The bill requires compliance with certain guidelines and standards regarding professional development for teachers.

On February 17, **HB 5157 EDUCATION (Garcia)** was referred to third reading in the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-4. The bill requires professional development for school administrators to meet certain guidelines and standards.

On February 17, **HB 5158 TEACHERS (Price)** was referred to third reading in the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-4. The bill requires assignment of

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new teachers to mentor teachers meeting certain requirements and requires professional development for new teachers to meet certain standards.

On February 17, **HB 5159 SCHOOL AID (Yonker)** was referred to third reading in the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-2. The bill provides penalties for noncompliance with certain continuing education requirements.

On February 11, **HB 5193 SCHOOL CALENDAR WAIVERS (Garcia)** was referred to second reading in the full House of Representatives as a substitute H-1. The bill provides for standards granting certain waivers.

On February 11, **HB 5194 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (Garcia)** was referred to second reading in the full House of Representatives without amendment. The bill makes calendar and schedule for school year prohibited subjects of bargaining.

On February 23, **HB 5219 CAMPAIGN FINANCE (Lyons)** was reported from the full House of Representatives as an H-1 substitute as amended and referred to the Senate Committee on Elections and Government Reform. The bill modifies provision related to use of public funds for certain advertisement campaigns.

On January 28, **HB 5262 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Potvin)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides for 2016-17 fiscal year budget for the Department of Education.

On February 3, **HB 5284 MUSIC INSTRUCTION (Geiss)** was referred to the House Committee on Education. The bill requires elementary music instruction meeting certain requirements.

On February 3, **HB 5285 WATER QUALITY (Zemke)** was referred to the House Committee on Local Government. The bill requires testing for levels of lead and other contaminants in water supplied to public schools.

On February 3, **HB 5291 EDUCATION OMNIBUS (Pscholka)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides for fiscal year 2016-17 fiscal year budget for school aid, higher education and community colleges.

On February 3, **HB 5292 SCHOOL AID SUPPLEMENTAL (Pscholka)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides for multi-section school aid supplemental.

On February 3, **HB 5294 OMNIBUS BUDGET (Pscholka)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides for omnibus appropriation for the 2016-17 fiscal year.

On February 4, **HB 5307 SCHOOL VISION SCREENING (Price)** was referred to the House Committee on Education. The bill expands vision screening in schools to include certain additional grades and requires follow-up procedures under certain circumstances.

On February 11, **HB 5351 SCHOOL SHOOTINGS (Kosowski)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. The bill creates task force to review school policies and recommend improvements to policy and response efforts to school shootings.

On February 16, **HB 5355 HEALTH SCREENINGS (Price)** was referred to the House Committee on Education. The bill clarifies vision screening requirements for children in certain grades.

On February 16, **HB 5356 HEALTH SCREENINGS (Zemke)** was referred to the House Committee on Education. The bill expands medical assistance programs to include eye and vision examinations for certain school-age children.

On February 17, **HB 5363 IMMUNIZATIONS (Brinks)** was referred to the House Committee on Health Policy. The bill requires collection of information regarding immunization status at additional grade levels and notification to parents of immunization and waiver rates.

On February 17, **HB 5364 IMMUNIZATIONS (Brinks)** was referred to the House Committee on Health Policy. The bill expands statements of immunization exemptions to other grades.

On February 17, **HB 5365 IMMUNIZATIONS (Hovey-Wright)** was referred to the House Committee on Health Policy. The bill revises methods for preventing the spread of communicable diseases to permit the exclusion of certain individuals from school and certain programs and requires the department to post immunization rules on its website.

On February 18, **HB 5378 OPIOID ANTAGONIST (LaVoy)** was referred to the House Committee on Health Policy. The bill allows prescribers to prescribe opioid antagonists and pharmacies to dispense to school boards under certain circumstances.

On February 18, **HB 5379 OPIOID ANTAGONISTS (Brunner)** was referred to the House Committee on Health Policy. The bill provides for training and local policies concerning administration of opioid antagonists in public schools.

On February 23, **HB 5382 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Price)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides earmark for community school district.

On February 23, **HB 5383 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Price)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill creates the community district education trust fund.

On February 23, **HB 5384 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Garcia)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill creates an education district.

On February 23, **HB 5385 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Poleski)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill expands the Michigan Financial Review Commission to include education districts.

On February 23, **HB 5386 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Jacobsen)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill requires participation in Tier 2 for employees first hired in a community district after a certain date.

On February 23, **HB 5387 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Garcia)** was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill limits certain subjects of collective bargaining for public school employers organized as community districts.

On February 24, **HB 5396 EDUCATION (Johnson, J.)** was referred to the House Committee on Education. The bill modifies procedures for reporting and collection of certain day and clock hour data.

## **MICHIGAN SENATE**

On January 14, **SB 710 DPS REFORM (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations. The bill creates community school districts.

On January 14, **SB 711 MICHIGAN FINANCIAL REVIEW COMMISSION** (Hansen) was referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations. The bill expands Michigan financial review commission to include certain school districts.

On February 3, **SB 713 TEACHER STRIKES (Pavlov)** was reported from the Senate Committee on Education as a substitute S-2 and transmitted to the full Senate where it awaits action. The bill provides for changes in provisions concerning teacher strikes.

On February 3, **SB 714 TEACHER STRIKES (Robertson)** was reported from the Senate Committee on Education as a substitute S-1 and transmitted to the full Senate where it awaits action. The bill requires suspension of teaching certificate for teacher engaging in prohibited strike.

On February 3, **SB 715 TEACHER STRIKES (Hune)** was reported from the Senate Committee on Education and transmitted to the full Senate where it awaits action. The bill provides for requirement for a public school employer to forfeit 5 percent of school aid payments for failure to deduct funds from strike participants.

On February 9, **SB 754 EDUCATION REPORTS (Pavlov)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill updates outdated language and provisions in school code and eliminates or modifies certain requirements for reports.

On February 3, **SB 755 SCHOOL AID REPORTING REQUIREMENTS** (**Knollenberg**) was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill revises certain reporting requirements.

On February 9, **SB 756 EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (Booher)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act relating to occupational training and retraining.

On February 9, **SB 757 OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING (Booher)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act relating to the functions of the state board of control for vocational education.

On February 9, **SB 758 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (Colbeck)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act relating to the functions of the state board of control for vocational education.

On February 9, **SB 759 CIVICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE (Stamas)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act concerning teaching of civics and political science.

On February 9, **SB 760 SPECIAL EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS ACT (Stamas)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals special education scholarships act.

On February 9, **SB 761 GIFTED AND ACADEMICALLY TALENTS EDUCATION (Horn)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act concerning education for gifted and academically talented curriculum.

On February 9, **SB 762 DEMONSTRATATION EDUCATIONAL AND WORK EXPERIENCE (MacGregor)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act concerning demonstration educational and work experience programs.

On February 9, **SB 763 FINANCIAL REPORTS (Schmidt)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill revises reporting format for reporting of certain financial information by districts.

On February 9, **SB 764 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (Shirkey)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act relating to federal and state aid to vocational education.

On February 9, **SB 765 CAREER AND TECH EDUCATION REPORTING (Zorn)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill revises reporting requirements concerning career and technology education programs, and repeals provision regarding personality test.

On February 9, **SB 766 STATE BOARD EDUCATION (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill updates certain references regarding state board of education.

On February 9, **SB 767 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (O'Brien)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. The bill repeals obsolete act relating to federal funds for vocational education.

On February 17, **SB 539 PROMISE ZONES (Hansen)** was signed by the Governor and assigned Public Act Number 9 of 2016 with immediate effect. The bill allows additional promise zones and modifies their administration.

On February 16, **SB 786 EDUCATION BUDGET (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides fiscal year 2016-2017 appropriations for the department of education.

On February 16, **SB 796 SCHOOL AID BUDGET (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides fiscal year 2016-2017 appropriations for school aid fund.

On February 16, **SB 800 OMNIBUS BUDGET (Hildenbrand)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides omnibus budget appropriations.

On February 16, **SB 801 EDUATION OMNIBUS (Hildenbrand)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides fiscal year 2016-2017 omnibus appropriations for school aid, higher education and community colleges.

On February 16, **SB 803 SCHOOL AID SUPPPLEMENTAL (Hildenbrand)** was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The bill provides multi-section school aid supplemental.

On February 24, **SB 819 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS REFORM (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate committee on Government Operations. The bill provides perpupil allocation for community districts.

On February 24, **SB 820 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS REFORM (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate committee on Government Operations. The bill includes superintendent or chairperson and chief executive officer within a community district of a qualified school district in exemptions from incompatible officers for member of a financial review commission.

On February 24, **SB 821 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS REFORM (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate committee on Government Operations. The bill modifies amount of loans made from surplus funds.

On February 24, **SB 822 DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS REFORM (Hansen)** was referred to the Senate committee on Government Operations. The bill modifies criteria for issuance of loans to emergency municipal loan act.

#### **FEDERAL UPDATE**

#### FY 2017 BUDGET

On February 9, President Obama submitted his annual budget request to Congress, making key investments building on the Administration's work to advance educational equity and excellence, support teachers and school leaders, and promote college access, affordability, and completion. "The President's budget reflects the Administration's broader efforts to expand opportunity and ensure every child can achieve his or her full potential," said Acting Secretary of Education John King. "We have made tremendous progress with record high school graduation rates and more students of color going to college, but we have further to go to ensure that educational excellence is a reality for all students. This budget builds upon the Administration's continued efforts to invest in education -- from high-quality early learning through college." For the U.S. Department of Education, the President requests \$69.4 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$1.3 billion -- or 2% -- over the Fiscal Year 2016 level, and some \$139.7 billion in new mandatory funding.

The budget also supports implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and aligns with the critical priorities of the Acting Secretary and the Department.

Among the education investments:

### Increasing Equity and Excellence

- A commitment to early learning as a path to opportunity anchored by the President's Preschool for All proposal, which would provide mandatory funding for universal, high-quality preschool programs for all four-year-olds from lowand moderate-income families, as well as a total increase of \$80 million for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) preschool grants and grants for infants and families and an increase of \$100 million for the Preschool Development Grants program in the Department of Health and Human Services' budget.
- \$4 billion in mandatory funding for a new Computer Science for All initiative, which would support state efforts to expand access for all students to computer science instruction and programs of study, as well as \$100 million in discretionary funding for grants to districts to promote innovative strategies to provide high-quality instruction and other learning opportunities in computer science.
- \$120 million for new Stronger Together Grants, which would encourage the development of ambitious, innovative plans to increase socioeconomic diversity through voluntary, community-supported strategies and expand on existing efforts in states and communities.
- \$138 million for more vigorous enforcement of the nation's civil rights laws by the Department's Office for Civil Rights, ensuring equal access to education. \$15.4 billion for Title I grants to school districts.

## Providing Support for Teachers and School Leaders

 A new RESPECT: Best Job in the World program -- a \$1 billion mandatory investment to support a nationwide effort to attract and retain effective teachers in high-need schools by increasing compensation and paths for advancement, implementing teacher-led development opportunities to improve instruction, and creating working conditions and climates conducive to student success.

\$125 million for a proposed Teacher and Principals Pathways program for grants to institutions of higher education and non-profit organizations, working closely with districts, to create or expand high-quality pathways into teaching, particularly into high-need schools and high-need subjects such as science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM).

## Expanding Access, Affordability, and Completion in Higher Education

- A new \$10 million grant program to support the promising work at the Teach to Lead gatherings with direct support to teachers that develop innovative reforms with the potential for wider impact on improving student outcomes. Approximately \$61 billion in mandatory funding over the next decade for America's College Promise, which would develop partnerships with states to make two years of community college free for responsible students, as well as provide grants to four-year Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) to support two years of college at either no or reduced tuition for low-income students.
- Provide new tax incentives to encourage employers to play a more active role in funding and directing educational options at community and technical colleges.
- Support degree attainment through Pell for Accelerated Completion and On-Track Pell Bonus and reward colleges that enroll and graduate a significant number of low-income students on time and encourage all institutions to improve their performance through the new College Opportunity and Graduation Bonus program (fact sheet).
- Expand postsecondary opportunity to incarcerated individuals eligible for release by a Second Chance Pell Grant proposal, restoring their Pell eligibility with the goals of helping them secure jobs, support their families, and strengthen their communities.
- A total of \$75 million for the American Technical Training Fund, supporting the creation and expansion of tuition-free, short-term or accelerated job training programs to help workers compete for high-demand jobs in fields like health care, manufacturing, and information technology.

Using Evidence and Data for Advancing Equity

- \$100 million for the First in the World program to develop, validate, or scale up innovative strategies to improve postsecondary completion rates for highneed students, as well as test these strategies when implemented in varied settings and contexts.
- A total of \$15 million for InformED, which would build on the success of the College Scorecard by making the Department's data and research across the education spectrum more available and actionable for internal users and the public.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding these or other legislative issues, please contact me at (517) 241-4395.